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CONCLUSION OF 'FRIENDSHIP-84' MANEUVERS REPORTED

LD022103 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 2 March (PAP) -- Military manoeuvres "Friendship-84" held in the western and north-western parts of Poland by units of the Polish People's Army, the Soviet Army and the National People's Army of GDR ended today.

The purpose of manoeuvres was achieved: The exercises improved command and military operations of the troops of the allied forces in winter conditions. The staff and troops are going back to their permanent bases.

The deputy commander in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, Poland's deputy minister of defence, Gen. Eugeniusz Molczyk said the allied manoeuvres marked another stage in combat cooperation [word indistinct] its unity and cohesion. "The exercises confirmed the high level of military training of the forces, their moral and political value and strengthened the international ties linking soldiers of the United Armed Forces. The world is experiencing a time of increased tension powered by the aggressive policy of the United States and its NATO partners," Gen. Molczyk said. "Because of that, socialist states must maintain their alertness and strengthen the defensive power of [words indistinct] community," he added.

ADN on Exercises

LD022302 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2049 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Mar (ADN) -- The "Friendship-84" joint exercise of the Polish Army, Soviet Army and GDR National People's Army in the western and northwestern part of the PPR has ended, the Polish agency PAP reports. The objectives of the exercise were achieved. The final high point was a fraternal meeting at an exercise ground of the Pomeranian military distict. The commander of the exercise, General Eugeniusz Molczyk, PPR deputy minister of national defense, told the soldiers of the allied armies that the "Friendship-84" exercise is another stage in deepening military cooperation in the interest of the security of the socialist community, unity and cohesion. The actions undertaken during the exercise confirmed the military skill of the Army personnel as well as their high political-moral qualities.

In a period of aggravated tensions caused by the aggressive policy of the United States and its NATO partners, the socialist states must be vigilant and further strengthen the defense power of the Warsaw Pact military coalition, General Molczyk said. He bestowed the Polish medal of brotherhood-in-arms on members of the fraternal armies for exemplary performance.

The men taking part in the exercise sent letters to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, affirming their unshakable resolve to fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty in the protection of peace and of the socialist gains of their peoples.

The staffs and troops taking part in the joint exercise have returned to their garrisons.

DATCU ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

AU012049 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2004 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Geneva (AGERPRES) 1/3/1984 -- Addressing the disarmament conference in Geneva, the Romanian chief delegate, Ambassador Ion Datcu, showed that the lack of progress in the disarmament negotiations so far, the unprecedented intensification of the arms race and of nuclear risks were alarming and the conference would be successful only if specific measures and positive results would be agreed upon to stop and revert the escalation of arming and a genuine disarmament process started.

The Romanian delegation -- the speaker stressed -- will do their best to attain this major target. On discharging the responsibility of the conference's chairmanship, the Romanian delegation is resolved to ensure the respect for every delegation's stance, ideas and proposals, the correct application of the conference's procedure, to contribute to actuating the dialogue, to speeding up the works. Every effort will be deployed for encouraging formal and informal negotiations, separate and collective consultations, negotiations in panels and subsidiary bodies in a constructive, working atmosphere.

But, in a multilateral body of negotiations where the decisions are made by consensus, the successful unfolding of the proceedings implies a constructive contribution from all delegations, the participant states' real political will to agree on concrete actions in connection with the items on the agenda. Hence, everybody's efforts must be mobilized for reactuating the negotiations and dynamizing the dialogue, by avoiding idle talk, by passing to genuine, substantive negotiations. It is only in such conditions that the conference will be equal to the responsibility the states vested it with, to the expectations of the world peoples.

The Romanian delegation chairs the conference for a month, starting March 1.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY PROPOSES NONUSE OF FORCE TREATY

LD021722 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Hungary and its allies propose to Western countries the conclusion of an agreement on the renouncement of the use of military force. The leader of the Hungarian delegation spoke about this at the Stockholm conference. Ambassador Istvan Varga emphasized that Hungary considers significant an all-European treaty dealing with the renouncement of the use of military force and the development of peaceful relations, because such a treaty would result in improving the European atmosphere.

TURKISH GROUP MEETS CULTURE MINISTER, DEPARTS

AU041955 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture, received the Turkish cultural delegation headed by Ergun Sav, deputy director general of culture and information in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, and held a friendly and warm talk. Present at the meeting was also Selcuk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey in Tirana. During its stay the delegation visited the districts of Tirana, Gjirokaster, Sarande, and Shkoder, where it became acquainted with our country's achievements in the economic, cultural, educational, and scientific fields. Today the delegation left our country.

MEDIA DELEGATION PRAISES IRANIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

AU041520 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Tirana, March 4 /ATA/ At the invitation of the Iranian radio-television, a delegation of the Albanian radio-television paid a visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran recently. The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article entitled "On the Land of Iran" (Travelling Notes), written by Marash Hajati, general director of the Albanian radio-television, leader of the delegation, on the impressions about the stay in Iran. The writing says among others:

We are travellig towards Tehran, capital of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and in a mement we recall that ancient land, the known people of this country that have given to history, science and literature distinguished figures. While travelling, we recall that great heroic war of the Iranian people for decades on end against the savage oppression of the American patrons and the blood thirsty devoted servant, the shah. This war which had accumulated the sufferings, grief, contempt of the years, was crowned with the triumph of the Iranian revolution, which echoed all over the world. This great victory has inspired the people of this land during these last 5 years. It is this land which has nourished in them the feeling of love for the homeland, for its borders, and of this, they are rightfully proud.

After speaking of the royal family which lived in luxury, on the oppressive and exploiting policy of shah, who suck the blood and exploited the sweat and toil of the Iranian poor people, the article stresses: In the pre-revolution Iran, amidst the city and village, amidst the rich and the poor, a wide gap existed. Only 4 thousand villages, out of 65 thousand ones, were electrified and only two had telephone lines installed. 30 thousand inhabitants in the village had one doctor and one bed in the hospital. There was nothing to speak here of schools, streets, the standard of living, etc. The struggle changed this page of the history. During these 5 years of independence, the number of schools has doubled, the electrified villages reached the figure of 12 thousand, telephone lines are installed in 2 thousand villages. Motor roads have been opened in many zones. Medical centers with doctor and nurses have been set up for groups of villages. Now, there is a doctor for 800 inhabitants, accounting here the villages.

Our delegation of the radio-television, during its stay in Iran noticed the respect and love of the Iranians for our people, for Albania. They evaluate our principled policy of non-submission, of the open war against the two superpowers, of friendship and support of the oppressed peoples who are in struggle for freedom and independence.

Everywhere we went, and from everyone we met we heard warm words for the support of our people and government for the Iranian revolution.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is now resolutely opposing U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism. Organising the country relying on its own forces, sharpening the vigilance, Iran has launched the slogan "We don't mind America, we don't mind the Soviet Union". This slogan, written in big letters, is noticed not only on the walls, in the streets, offices and parks, but it has entered in every cell of the Iranian life, because they know that the superpowers are perfidious and can hatch up plots at any moment. In their policy of splits and revenge, the imperialists of all hues, leave no stone unturned. Such is also the struggle imposed by the superpowers between Iraq and Iran.

I would like to close these notes with the simple saying of the Iranians: It seems to us that now the superpowers do not cry for Iran any longer, because it fled from their hands, but they are crying of that that everywhere the oppressed peoples of the world are awaken and awakening and do not accept any longer their dictate and repression.

TANJUG CITED ON LCY PLENUM, ECONOMIC 'CRISIS'

AU041522 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 4 Mar 84

["The Economic Crisis Deepened, the Burden of Difficulties Is Thrown on the Backs of the Working People, the Power Is in the Hands of the Bureaucrats -- Admissions by the Top Yugoslav Officials" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 4 /ATA/ As the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, reports the 12th plenum of the CC of the LCY was held recently in Belgrade, the chairman of the Federal Executive Council, M. Planinc reported on the talks held between this council and the delegation of the International Monetary Fund, in regard with the agreements on credits for this year.

According to the TANJUG report, the meeting pointed out that the country's economy is in crisis, that the situation is serious and that the problems are deteriorating from year to year. Since the 10th plenum until now, the speakers said, the problems are exaggerated, a galloping inflation has predominated, new difficulties have emerged in the regard to the payment of the internal and foreign debts.

The number one problem of the Yugoslav economy, as it was stressed at the plenum, TANJUG continues, was inflation. The forecasts for its possible increase, heard recently, show that it cannot be overcome smoothly and that, as it is happening now, it will go on making more difficult our collaboration with the world and the general relations with the federation.

As it comes out from the admissions made in the meeting, the program of the economic stability worked out to overcome the crisis, has thrown the burden of difficulties on the backs of the working people, by further deteriorating their living standard and increasing their indignation. The chairman of the Council of the League of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia pointed out the need of preparations for the freezing of prices, in order not to repeat their abnormal rising like that of last August and that which happened in December, which has aroused indignation among the working class.

The plenum stressed also the need of ensuring the financial support from abroad. In his speech, a member of the Presidency of the CC of the LCY said that he is worried of the insufficient role of the subjective factors in carrying out the program of the economic stability. Further he pointed out that along with all the agreements, still there are no agreements on the question on how to put an end to the negative economic processes.

At the hitherto struggle for economic stability, the plenum stressed that imposing measures have been adopted. They have had a character of administrative interference.

The speakers stressed among others that social differentiations are ever more deepening. The most dangerous manifestation for the further development of the political self-administering system is, according to them, the further and unbridled spread of red-tape. On the basis of some evaluations, today there are one million people working in non-productive sectors. Instead of serving the joint work, bureaucracy stands above it and manipulates it, whereas the Communist League, by avoiding the clash with the bureaucratic forces, put itself at stake to become its cooperator. According to TANJUG report, the plenum stressed that the power in Yugoslavia is not in the hands of the working class but in that of red-tapes. This problem is so aggravated that one of the speakers proposed as a solution the creation of a special party commission, which would make efforts to get the power from the hands of red-tapes in those of the working class.

CUKO, STEFANI COMMEMORATE BIRTHDAY OF KAPO

AU051025 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Tirana, March 5 (ATA) -- Yesterday, on occasion of the 69th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Hysni Kapo, loyal son and one of the most distinguished leaders of the party, the state and our entire people wreaths were laid and homage were paid in the martyrs' graves of the homeland in sign of deep respect and honour for his life and immortal deed. [sentence as received]

The members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the party, Comrades Lenka Cuko and Simon Stefani, laid a wreath on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, with the inscription: "To our dear and unforgettable comrade, Hysni Kapo".

During the ceremony, Pioneers stood guards of honour.

BTA ON 'REALISTIC APPROACHES' IN CHERNENKO SPEECH

AU021741 Sofia BTA in English 1648 GMT 2 Mar 84

["Will for Peace, Determination To Safeguard Peace!" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 2 /BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov/ -- The tone of Mr Konstantin Chernenko's speech is one of genuine ardent love of peace. This is the striking impression the reader is left with from the speech of the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU. It is not about an abstract love of peace though, but about sober analyses and realistic approaches to the paramount problem of the day: The preservation of the planet's life. Seen through this prism, Mr Konstantin Chernenko's speech is a remarkable document extending to all major issues of the world politics in the nuclear century.

This speech is a brilliant further continuation of the Soviet constructive attitude towards peace. It affirms the familiar Soviet stance of good will and a sense of top responsibility with regard to the peaceful co-existence of peoples of different social systems.

With an iron logic Mr Chernenko proves that the verbal play upon peaceableness adopted by certain U.S. circles has no points of contact with either the peaceful dialogue or peaceful co-existence. He is explicit: The key lies not in bombast but in the words backed up with deeds! Speaking of peace is incompatible with the efforts to attain a military superiority over the USSR. Moreover, these efforts are ultimately futile: The Soviet potential excludes the attaining of any such superiority!

This is exactly the reason why the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU is proposing a clear programme of specific steps for a real halting of the arms race, for bringing Western Europe's military panorama back to those features it used to have before the deployment of the Pershings and cruises.

On this road the two sides will be able quite successfully to negotiate, to contact, to lower the grade of tension, to lead the political situation towards detente.

The arms race being launched by the United State is incompatible with the dialogue. This simple truth should be given due consideration over the ocean: In the nuclear century the increasing of arsenals is a barrier to negotiations. The arms race can have but one aftermath: apocalypse!

Mr Konstantin Chernenko's speech is a concrete platform for actions through which the United States and the USSR, all the nuclear-weapon states, can, by cooperating on the principles of equality and equal security, march assured towards calm relations and a constructive dialogue in the conditions of peace.

BOOK ON U.S. RELATIONS IN WORLD WAR I PERIOD

AU031443 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 3 /BTA/ -- Historians Andrey Pantev and Petko Petkov are the authors of the first book in Bulgarian dwelling on the relations between Bulgaria and the United Stated of America. In particular, the object of the study are their relations during World War I -- a time when Bulgaria was making another attempt at national unification and the United States reviewed its traditional foreign policy concepts and looked beyond the confines of America.

The book "The United States and Bulgaria During World War I," published by the "Nauka i Izkustvo" publishing house, is based on documents of Bulgarian and American archives and literature on the questions of the war and the Paris peace conference.

The author's aim is to break the illusion of the Bulgarian bourgeoisie during the 'twenties of the philanthropic mission of the United States in the Balkans during World War I. It is proved in the book that during that period the United States was incessantly trying to obtain vested influence in southeastern Europe. This explains also the considerations of the American politicians which were morally backing the Bulgarian requests for revision of the unfair treaties.

During that same time, thanks to the efforts of U.S. Protestant missionaries and studies by a number of reasearchers, the actual distribution of the peoples on the Balkans Peninsula became known. This made it possible for American diplomats to try to impose their influence under the slogan of "Defense of the nationalities" in the area. But for various reasons their plans were frustrated. Winding up, the authors of the book emphasize that "the experience of Bulgaro-American relations proves the impossibility to follow and apply the scientific principles of ethnic distribution and moral justice in the severe realities of the political struggles in the conditions of capitalism."

ECONOMIC DELEGATION REACHES AGREEMENT WITH PRC

AU021847 Sofia BTA in English 1806 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 2 /BTA corr/ -- The Bulgarian economic delegation which was in China as from February 23 at the invitation of the Chinese Committee for Foreign Trade Development, left for home today. The delegation led by Mr Petur Bashikarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade, had fruitful meetings with Chinese businessmen and economic figures in Beijing and visited the town of Tianjin. On February 27 the delegation was received by Mr Zhang Jingfu, chairman of the State Economic Committee of the People's Republic of China.

During the visit views were exchanged and the possibilities discussed of activating the economic and trade cooperation of Bulgaria and China. There were outlined specific spheres where there are still untapped possibilities for extending the business ties and the mutually advantageous economic cooperation in agriculture, mechanical engineering and the engineering field. An agreement was reached to step up two-way contacts in studying the mutual possibilities and interest.

MIHAYLOV-LED BCP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ALGERIA

AU031513 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] At the invitation of Algeria's National Liberation Front Central Committee, a BCP delegation led by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has left for the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

DZUROV, ALEKSANDROV AT LIBERATION COMMEMORATION

AU021757 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1700 GMT on 2 March begins carrying a live relay from Sofia's National Assembly Square of a festive tattoo which is being held to mark the 106th anniversary of "Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman yoke."

At 1700 Colonel Angel Gerasimov, who is commanding the tattoo, and Lieutenant General Khristo Shopov, commander of the Sofia garrison, review the troops participating in the tattoo, as well as Komsomol and Pioneer units, and then salute them. A command is heard at 1705 and a brass band then plays a hymn marking the beginning of the roll call of honor of the names of Bulgarian revolutionaries, Russian generals and officers, and Romanian officers who fell for "Bulgaria's liberation."

At 1713 Col Angel Gerasimov begins receiving the reports of the company commanders. At 1717 those attending the tattoo kneel to commemorate the fallen heroes. Wreaths are laid on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and many public organizations, ministries, municipal authorities, and so forth. At 1720 a military march is played and a short ceremony takes place. The Bulgarian national anthem is played. The live relay of the festive tattoo ends at 1725 GMT. The announcer says that it was attended by "Comrades Dobri Dzhurov and Chudomir Aleksandrov; leaders of public and mass organizations; and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army."

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 26 FEBRUARY-3 MARCH

AU032051 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 26 February to 3 March, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and raw material resources, met the okrug party leadership in Blagoevgrad with whom he discussed plan fulfillment matters (1830 GMT 27 February).

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the annual conference at the Georgi Dimitrov Plant in Plovdiv (2030 GMT 27 February).

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a concert in Sofia marking the conclusion of the "Days of Cuban Culture" in the country (1830 GMT 28 February).

Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a ceremony in Gabrovo connected with the building of a new public transportation line (1830 GMT 29 February).

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH POLAND -- A draft program of further development and expansion of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria has been agreed to in Sofia by Deputy Premiers Manfred Gorywoda and Stanish Bonev. Inter alia, development of cooperation is envisaged in the electrical machines and chemical industries, metallurgy, the power industry, and the processing of agricultural products. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Mar 84 LD]

YORDANOV RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION -- On 1 March, Comrade Georgi Yordanov received the Cuban cultural delegation led by Maria Ruiz Bravo, deputy minister of culture, which is visiting Bulgaria for the "Days of Cuban Culture." Matters pertaining to further developing and strengthening cooperation in the area of culture were discussed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 1 Mar 84 AU]

CHERNENKO SPEECH OUTLINES 'PRINCIPLED APPROACH'

LD051103 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Excerpts] A RUDE PRAVO editorial entitled "For Peace and Progress, for the Well-Being of People" underscores the importance of the speech made to Moscow voters by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It points in particular to the six-point proposal put forward by Comrade Chernenko setting out norms that would govern relations between nuclear powers. The adoption of these proposals would significantly strengthen trust among states that possess the most terrible weapons that man has ever produced, thereby increasing security and certainty of nuclear powers and all states and nations the world over. As Comrade Chernenko stressed in his speech, the Soviet Union has made the proposed principles the basis of its policy.

RUDE PRAVO recalls that the international community welcomes the new Soviet initiative and appreciates it as a further development of the peace program of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The Soviet policy combines dialectically concern for both the preservation of peace and the strengthening of the defense capabilities of the Soviet Union and its allies.

Today, when the policy of the most aggressive forces of American imperialism is violating the right of nations to free development, this dialectical combination of the struggle for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of defense capibilities is literally a law of life. The fact is that the entire history of international relations shows that imperialism embarks on military adventures always when it thinks that it has secured superiority for itself.

Comrade Chernenko also dealt in his speech at length with the results, tasks, and problems of the development of Soviet society. The facts given by him state clearly that the Soviet Union is developing in all respects. Its strength is growing and so is the living standard of its people, despite the necessity brought on by the aggravation of the international situation to devote significant resources to strengthening defense capabilities.

Comrade Chernenko spoke about a broad range of measures aimed at a general improvement in the management of the enormous Soviet economic mechanism and at applying equably the findings of sciences and technology in production. All these are issues confronting Czechoslovakia. The principled Leninist approach to the resolution of problems chosen by the CPSU has a broader validity and is a source of inspiration and learning for our party, for our society, the RUDE PRAVO editorial stresses.

U.S. MUST SHOW 'REAL REALISM' IN USSR RELATIONS

LD041219 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Commentary by Bohumil Horak]

[Excerpt] President Reagan, during his recent talks with Austrian President Kirchschlaeger, stated that the United States must be guided by realism in its relationship to the Soviet Union. These are words to which one can raise no objections whatever; rather, the contrary. The President went on to talk in the same breath about the United States' readiness to reach just agreements. At the same time, however, he admitted that Washington intends to continue to apply the policy of dealing from a position of strength in its relations with the Soviet Union. Is this a manifestation of realism?

American hopes of applying strong-arm diplomacy are as far removed from realism as Washington is from Moscow. Both the past and the present show convincingly that one cannot negotiate with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, that neither ultimatums nor threats have any effect on it, and that attempts to blackmail the Soviet Union are doomed to failure. Real realism by the Americans would be understanding that there is only one reliable base for normal development of Soviet-American relations: equality and equal security, non-interference in internal affairs. If the United States conducted itself with this attitude, Soviet-American relations would surely improve. At the moment this is not so, and the entire responsibility for the dangerous consequences of the militaristic policy rests exclusively with Washington. As Konstantin Chernenko said in his speech to Moscow voters: Everyone ought to know that no military adventurer will succeed in catching us unprepared. No potential aggressor can hope that he will escape a crushing retaliatory strike.

One of the aims of the psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is to blacken their policy on the very issues of disarmament, to cast aspersions on their peace initiatives and weaken their influence on other countries. This is why it is necessary to condemn resolutely and to expose the real causes of the feverish arms buildup and the real guilty parties responsible for the growth of international tension. The optimism of American officials concerning the hopeful prospects for Soviet-American relations and their alleged willingness to renew the Geneva talks smack too much of the pre-election campaign that is now underway in the United States.

The fact is that the American approaches contain neither new ideas nor constructive proposals, and one cannot find in them any effort to retreat from the line of confrontation. On the contrary, the United States' attitudes confirm its endeavor to continue its hegemonistic policy with the aim of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. This is why such optimism by the United States is false. A nuclear threat can never help to improve political climate. To continue in the dialogue on nuclear arms limitation in Europe under conditions in which the United States is doing everything possible to increase them would be to agree with actions that are undermining both European and international security.

Real security can only be assured when the United States and other NATO countries return to the situation that existed before the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe.

The orientation towards strength or mere rhetoric will not make the world more secure. Until the United States manifests its political will and willingness to engage in serious negotiations on issues the solution of which would improve Soviet-American relations and the overall situation in the world, the struggle for peace will be, to use Lenin's words, difficult and strenuous.

AUTHORITIES DEPORT WEST EUROPEAN ARMS OPPONENTS

AU050844 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0810 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Yesterday CSSR authorities deported two armament opponents -- a French woman and a Netherlands man. On Saturday night four Netherlands pacifists were caught at the Prague airport and sent back.

The armament opponents wanted to meet representatives of Charter 77. This plan was finally implemented by two other members of the Committee for Nuclear Disarmament in Europe. They had underground talks with three Charter 77 representatives.

STROUGAL, ENTOURAGE LEAVE FOR VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD050832 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, left early this morning for a friendly, working visit to the Hungarian People's Republic at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. He is accompanied by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal prime minister; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of Foreign Affairs; Vaclav Urban, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; and by Alois Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade. During the visit, the results of the development of political, economic, and cultural cooperation will be examined, and further tasks for the all-round intensification of relations between Czechoslovakia and Hungary will be set out.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, Lubomir Strougal was seen off by Ldislav Gerle, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Jaromir Obzina and Svatopluk Potac, deputy prime ministers; Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior; and other officials.

BILAK ADDRESSES GREEK CP MEETING IN ATHENS

LD291053 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] A meeting of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee with the aktiv of the Communist Party of Greece and of the Communist Youth of Greece was held in the Athenian sporting hall tonight. The meeting was opened by Dimitrios Gondihas, member of the Greek Communist Party Political Bureau and secretary of the party's city organization in Athens. He welcomed the members of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation.

Then Vasil Bilak, head of the delegation, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, took the floor. He conveyed comradely greetings of the CPCZ and of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, to the Greek Communists and to the peoples of Greece.

He informed them extensively about the building of socialism in Czechoslovakia and said that Czechoslovakia is the target of slanders and psychological warfare by the world reaction, which dislikes its achievements. People in the capitalist countries will not learn the truth about the building of socialism and about the peace policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

With regard to the deliberations with the delegation of the Communist Party of Greece Vasil Bilak stressed the entire agreement of views of the two sides on the development of further cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Greece and the relations between the two countries, and also on the situation in the world, which has recently been aggravated because of imperialism, in particular U.S. imperialism.

Vasil Bilak went on to mention the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National uprising and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, which we shall celebrate this and next year and which represent an important milestone in our history. He emphasized that the key question today is how to preserve peace. We owe our life in peace to the common sense of the overwhelming majority of mankind, the strength of the socialist community, in particular the USSR, and of all peace and progressive forces.

The NATO countries, especially the United States, are trying to change the military equilibrium to their advantage. Therefore new U.S. missiles have been deployed in West Europe and even not far from the borders of our country. It is self-evident that it was necessary to make a suitable response to these actions.

Vasil Bilak went on to emphasize the initiative proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries including the Prague declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states that leads to one goal: to preserving peace, to detente and gradual disarmament.

In the next part of his speech he postively assessed the peace effort of the current Government of Greece headed by its prime minister, Andreas Papandreou. He said that the capital of Greece, Athens, has recently been host to the international conference on changing Europe into a nuclear-free zone and also to the meeting of experts from the Balkan countries on creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

In conclusion Vasil Bilak said that the strength of the communist movement always consists in its unity and in the implementation of the principles of proletarian internationalism. This is also the policy of the Communist Party of Greece, which last year celebrated its 65th anniversary.

To stormy applause Vasil Bilak concluded by saying that we must not be passive, that we must wage a struggle for life, peace, and a better future for the working people.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere and was an enthusiastic demonstration of friendship between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Greece, and between the peoples of the two countries.

Jozef Nalepka, Czechoslovak ambassador to Greece, gave a reception in the evening in honor of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee. Secretary General of the Communist Party of Greece Kharilaos Florakis and other representatives of the Communist Party of Greece and important Greek political and public officials were present at the reception.

'Text' of Speech

For the Athens RIZOSPASTIS text of CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Bilak's speech at a mass gathering in Athens on 28 February, see the Greece section of the 2 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

CONSULTATIONS WITH VATICAN CONCLUDED 3 MARCH

LD031828 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] A consultative meeting between delegations of Czechoslovakia and the Vatican was held in Czechoslovakia between 29 February and 3 March. The Czechoslovak delegation was headed by Vladimir Janku, director of the Secretariat for Church Affairs of the CSSR Government. The Vatican delegation was headed by Special Apostolic Nuncio Archbishop Luigi Poggi.

Both delegations expressed their respective standpoints on issues of common interest, which will be the subject of further discussions. At the close of its visit the Vatican delegation was received by Matej Lucan, deputy federal premier.

HONECKER MEETS WITH FDP CHAIRMAN MISCHNICK

LD051054 Hamburg DPA in German 1031 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Excerpts] East Berlin, 5 Mar (DPA) -- The chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, on Monday morning received the chairman of the FDP Parliamentary Group in the FRG Bundestag, Wolfgang Mischnick. Their talk, planned for some time, will probably focus on intra-German issues and above all on East-West relations and arms control.

This afternoon Mischnick will meet the chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Party [LDPD] in the GDR, Manfred Gerlach, and the chairman of the LDPD Parliamentary Group in the People's Chamber, Rudolf Agsten.

NEW MOZAMBIQUE, IRISH, KUWAITI ENVOYS RECEIVED

LD031148 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the ambassadors of Mozambique, Ireland, and Kuwait for the presentation of their credentials. In friendly talks with the diplomats the wish was expressed that bilateral relations will be further developed to the mutual advantage of the respective partners.

In his meeting with Mozambique Ambassador Julio Goncalo Brega the positive influence of the friendship treaty signed 5 years ago was referred to. Erich Honecker made an assurance that Mozambique and the other independent states in the region, as well as the liberation movement in southern Africa, could also depend on the GDR's support.

Ireland's Ambassador William Heaslip concurred with Erich Honecker that productive contacts contribute to improving the international situation and to the preservation of peace.

The ambassador of Kuwait [name indistinct] like Erich Honecker, expressed concern over the dangerous developments in the Middle and Far East. He also supported a peaceful solution to the conflict without external interference.

GDR-LIBYA FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE MEETING HELD

AU021423 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday a meeting of the GDR-Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] Friendship Committee in Berlin was devoted to the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the SPLAJ. At the meeting Joerg Vorholzer, president of the friendship committee, praised the revolutionary achievements of the SPLAJ and the contribution of the Libyan friendship society in the struggle for peace and deepening the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. Bashir al-Farjani, general secretary of the SPLAJ-GDR Friendship Society, declared that the Libyan people most resolutely condemn the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear weapons started by the United States in Western Europe, which is also a serious threat for northern Africa and the Middle East.

The meeting was attended by Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, and Bruno Kiesler, secretary of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, who awarded the Medal for Services to Friendship Among Peoples to Bashir al-Farjani.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY FRIENDSHIP GROUP VISITS

LD022016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 2 Mar (ADN) -- A delegation from the France-GDR parliamentary friendship group of the French National Assembly arrived in the GDR on Friday for a several-day visit. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport the delegation, led by the president of the friendship group, Roger Fosse, was cordially welcomed by the chairman of the GDR-France parliamentary friendship group in the People's Chamber, Walter Kresse. Other People's Chamber deputies were present to welcome the guests, who were invited by the GDR friendship group. Also present was the French ambassador in the GDR, Maurice Deshors.

In the next few days the guests will familiarize themselves in Berlin and in Erfurt and Dresden Bezirke with the work of the assemblies in the GDR in talks with deputies and working people, and with the development of the GDR in visits to tourist attractions.

FRG MARXIST STUDENTS AT INTERNATIONAL MEETING

AU021057 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday [29 February] in Potsdam Bezirk an international friendship meeting of the FDJ Central Council, in which a delegation of the Spartakus Marxist Students Federation from the FRG participated, was concluded. The FDJ members had an exchange of views with their guests on the struggle for preserving peace and forcing back the imperialist policy of intensive armament and confrontation.

Bernd Gaebler, national chairman of the Spartakus Marxist Students Federation, stressed that the struggle of his organization is marked by efforts to prevent the deployment of further U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in the FRG and dismantling those systems already deployed. The Spartakus Marxist Students Federation supports the proposals submitted at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, including the renunciation, binding under international law, of the first use of nuclear arms and the conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the renunciation of the use of force and the preservation of peaceful relations.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEET

LD021948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Berlin, 2 Mar (ADN) -- The participants at the discussion of the SED Central Commitee, the GDR Council of Ministers, and the chairmen of the kreis councils have expressed their thanks for the consistent policy of the state and party leadership for the welfare of the people and the preservation of peace in a letter to Erich Honecker.

The elections on 6 May 1984, states the letter to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, are an opportunity for us to discuss the tasks formulated in the election appeal of the National Front and implement them jointly, in trusting dialogue with all citizens.

The letter, formulated at the end of the meeting in Berlin on Friday, bears the signatures of the chairmen of the kreis councils, the mayors of towns and town districts, and the chairmen of the bezirk councils.

In every kreis, town, community, and family it was seen how successfully the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy has brought them progress and how it benefitted each individual to do his utmost for the strengthening and protection of the workers' and peasants' state, the letter says. The mobilizing call of the seventh SED Central Committee session to do everything, now more than ever, for peace triggered a truly popular movement. The letter stresses: Our activity is marked by the knowledge that the power of socialism as the decisive precondition for peace has to be continually strengthened through good work.

On Friday morning the meeting continued with discussions in working parties. The chairmen of the kreis councils, city mayors, and town district mayors exchange experiences in the sphere of socialist local politics for the welfare of the people. They spoke about the future far-reaching projects in the regions for the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

Krenz Speaks

LD021758 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1406 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 2 Mar (ADN) -- In the GDR, the participation of the working people in public life is an inalienable and indispensable basic right. For that reason socialist democracy in the GDR constitutes a historical achievement. This was stated by Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in Berlin Friday in his concluding speech at a session of the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers with the chairmen of the kreis councils as well as mayors of towns and communities.

Socialist democracy includes all working people in the safeguarding of basic human rights to have work and to be able to educate oneself, to have a home, to have recreation, to receive health care, and to receive care from society also in sickness and old age, added Egon Krenz. He said that socialist democracy requires cooperation from every citizen. It is thus fundamentally different from all ingenious systems of laws and rules in so-called bourgeois democracy in the capitalist states, which in reality are nothing but a state mechanism to withhold politics from the masses.

"The GDR is the work of millions and of generations of mothers and daughters, of fathers and sons, and grandchildren. The product of the people belongs to the people. Here everyone can say with complete justification: I have helped to build this -- this state is a part of me and is the work of my ideas and my hands," said Egon Krenz in his speech.

The speaker recalled the founding of the GDR, which he described as a historical work, and continued: "Several hundred meters from here where the Palace of the Republic with its meeting place of the People's Chamber is situated today, 35 years ago Comrade Erich Honecker spoke the pledge of the young people to the new state: We pledge loyalty to the GDR because it is and will remain the true home of the people."

For all those who grew up after 1945 it is difficult today to imagine how much faith in the strength of the people, how much confidence in the ability of the Marxist-Leninist party, how much in the future was needed to demonstrate such foresight only 4 years after the most terrible of wars, said Krenz. "From it derives a basic experience in our struggle: However complex a situation, however hard the resistance of the opponent, however harsh the international climate -- what was, is, and remains important is our party's determination, in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, always to do its utmost to serve social progress and the welfare of the people."

"The plans our party outlined became reality under its Marxist-Leninist leadership with the cooperation of all working people," said Egon Krenz. "The will of the people became the policy of the people in a state of the people. For the first time in German history word and deed coincided in the policy of the ruling class." The policy of the unity of economic and social policy decided on at the Eighth SED Congress continues despite increasing imperialist confrontation and unfavorable external economic conditions.

The speaker pointed out that since 1971 living conditions have improved for over 6 million GDR citizens and referred to the many new schools, kindergartens and homes for old people, to the high level of equipment of households with high technology consumer goods, and said: "Our good record in the wider sphere is also an expression of our good record in local political work in towns and communities. Our successful program is reflected in each kreis, in each enterprise, indeed in each family." To puruse this point in preparation for the local elections in May would help to deepen pride in the socialist German state of peace, freedom, and humanity and win over increasing numbers of citizens for preserving and augmenting what has been achieved through their actions. This applies not least to the dialogue with the 1.9 million young voters, of whom 800,000 will vote for the first time this year. The maturity of socialist conviction is demonstrated today more than ever in concrete actions for the strengthening and sure protection of the GDR.

Egon Krenz, who dealt in detail in his concluding speech with the economic tasks assigned to local councils, added that it is important to utilize the local reproductive conditions as well as possible and to use local resources effectively everywhere. A major task here is the application of scientific-technical innovation in production. It is most important to achieve a new rationalization drive on the basis of microelectronics and robot technology. Included here is the task to exhaust all possibilities to increase the production of high-value consumer goods. Not least of all, reserves must be used to markedly improve the cost-benefit ratio in investment activity and to lower transportation costs.

The speaker referred to the two-millionth newly built or modernized flat since the eighth congress recently handed over by Erich Honecker, and to the new undertaking by the party and state leadership to solve the housing issue in the capital with the strength of all the GDR. Indivisibly linked with this was the further purposeful realization of the housing construction program in all kreise, towns, and communities, in order to satisfy all essential housing needs there by 1990.

In the development of agricultural production it is important, continued Egon Krenz, to deepen cooperative relations between the livestock and crop producing enterprises. Every council chairman has the duty to administer this process responsibly with the aim of increasing yields and performance everywhere in crop and livestock production and thus at the same time considerably improving the cost-benefit ratio through the most varied forms of intensification. Utilizing reserves to an unprecedented extent is politically important in order to reliably supply the population with food and industry with raw materials.

The path to higher yields can be secured only through even closer relations among the cooperatives. Promoting the development of the natural integration of crop and livestock production requires that the managers and members of the state bodies exercise far-sighted influence on continually strengthening politically and economically the cooperatives and nationally owned farms (VEG), which remain jurisdictionally and economically independent.

The stable supply of the population with basic goods also means that local bodies have to provide a corresponding trade sector, said Egon Krenz in his concluding speech. This also involves giving support to small private restaurants and shops and issuing trade permits for this sector, which is of such importance for supplying the population. It also has to be continually ensured that the hours of shopping facilities and restaurants are in line with the work rhythm and special demands of shift work, that supermarkets and shops are adequately staffed at peak shopping hours, and that customers always receive courteous service. Special attention has to be paid to supplying the population in working class centers and industrial conurbations.

"We rightly attach the adjectives 'down-to-earth' and 'geared to the people' to the concept of local politics," said SED Politburo member Egon Krenz in conclusion. "This demonstrates how highly we regard dialogue with the citizens, but it signifies still more: to proceed everywhere and always from the decisions of our party, to fulfill them always in trusting cooperation with all citizens and never lose sight of the main issue among the many questions -- people. In our country nothing is done for its own sake; it always serves the welfare of the people."

The more than 7,500 mayors bear great responsibility. "Many of them have many years of political experience, enjoy great authority today, and are, through their work for the general good, in the best sense of the word the first citizens of their towns or their communities." They are politicians, economists, and organizers of developed socialist society rolled into one.

NVA CELEBRATES 28TH ANNIVERSARY ON 1 MARCH

Order of Day

AU021434 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the 28th anniversary of the National People's Army, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, has congratulated the members and civilian employees of the National People's Army [NVA] in an order of the day and thanked them for their contribution to preserving peace. The NVA anniversary is marked by the 35th anniversary of the socialist German state, the message stresses. With the Republic an Army developed which is firmly rooted in the people, which, due to the people's industriousness, has the necessary means to stand up for the good policy of the party with a high defense readiness. Shoulder to shoulder with the members of the glorious Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies the NVA honorably fulfilled its commitment in the struggle for peace in the center of Europe at the borderline with the aggressive NATO alliance.

Army Gen Hoffmann assured that also under the more complicated conditions the members and civilian employees of the NVA will fulfill their tasks in support of the answering measures of the socialist defense community to the nuclear war plans of the United States and its NATO accomplices with an increased effort of their own, with high vigilance, and combat readiness.

SED Greetings

AU021049 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the members, civilian employees, and reservists of the NVA:

The SED Central Committee conveys to you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the NVA.

The members of the NVA have conscientiously fulfilled the class assignment of the 10th party congress in the past year and have not spared their strength to successfully implement the policy of the SED that is aimed at securing peace and the well-being of the people. With your high achievements in political and military training and in your work in the national economy you have further strengthened the fighting strength and combat readiness and considerably contributed to the positive balance of our republic. Under the leadership of the party of the workers class and in close affinity with the working people of our country the national defense was strengthened in accordance with the requirements of the time.

The SED Central Committee expresses its gratitude and recognition for that. Due to the increased confrontation policy of the United States and its NATO allies, above all the deployment of American first-strike weapons in Western Europe, the international situation was further aggravated and the danger of a nuclear war was increased. From this results the commitment to do everything to universally strengthen our worker-peasant power and to reliably protect peace.

The seventh meeting of the Central Committee has shown how our republic in firm alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community contributes to ensuring that the United States and NATO will not achieve a military strategic superiority. This puts high demands on the fighting strength and combat readiness of our Armed Forces.

The results of the accountability-election meetings and the delegates conferences of the party organizations in the NVA have proved that the soldiers of the people, with the communists in the lead will continue in the future to always be capable and prepared to meet their national and international responsibility shoulder to shoulder with the comrades-in-arms of the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact.

The Central Committee is convinced that the members, civilian employees, and reservists of the NVA take a worthy place in the great mass initiative for preparing the 35th anniversary of the GDR. Here the main thing is to further develop the leading role of the party, to qualify the leadership activity, and deepen the political-moral maturity and the cohesion of all military fighting collectives, wage the struggle for high quality and efficiency of the combat training, excellently master the modern technical combat equipment, and at the same time improve the service and living conditions.

The SED Central Committee wishes you much success, creative vigor, and personal well-being in solving the responsible tasks to further strengthen the defense strength of the GDR.

The GDR Council of Ministers also sent a greetings message.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MOZAMBIQUE -- On 22 February Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, received Helmut Matthes, ambassador of the GDR to Mozambique, for the presentation of his credentials. During an exchange of views they praised the successful cooperation between the two parties and states and stressed joint efforts in the present struggle against the imperialist confrontation policy in Europe and in southern Africa. Samora Machel expressed gratitude for the support of the GDR and stressed the importance of his meeting with Erich Honecker in Moscow. He condemned the destabilization policy of imperialism and praised the GDR's contribution to securing world peace. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Feb 84 p 2 AU]

PAPERS COMMENT ON CHERNENKO SPEECH TO ELECTORS

LD041015 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 3 (MTI) -- On Saturday, Hungarian papers on their front pages the Kremlin speech of CPSU CC Secretary-General Konstantin Chernenko. [as received]

The NEPSZABADSAG article, "Konstantin Chernenko: We shall increase many fold all that has been achieved in the recent period", accentuates the continuity of the Soviet detente policy.

MAGYAR HIRLAP underlines in its first-page article, "The Soviet State and Party Guard Over Peace and Guarantee the Security of the Homeland", that there is need for a [words indistinct] change in the economy and outlines the main point of economic experiments. NEPSZAVA carries a first-page article under the title "The Soviet Union carries on its (?peace) policy and [word indistinct] of economic management". ESTI HIRLAP covers in a first-page article the world reaction to the highly important speech of K. Chernenko, stressing that the election speech concentrates on the halting of the nuclear arms race.

KADAR, BCP'S STANISHEV HOLD 'CORDIAL TALKS'

LD021154 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee, has received Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. During their meeting, which was held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on important questions concerning the international situation and the international working class movement, and briefed each other on the activities of their two parties. Secretary of the Central Committee Matyas Szuros was present at the meeting.

SYRIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE CONCLUDES VISIT

LD021828 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 2 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Syrian Solidarity Committee, which visited Budapest February 23 - March 2 headed by Deputy Chairman Ahmad al-Asad and on the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, left Budapest Friday. The delegation was seen off at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Sandor Harmati, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee (HSC), and 'Abd al-'Aziz Mashariqah, ambassador of Syria to Hungary.

The delegation met Janos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament, Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front (PPF), Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Robert Ribanszki, secretary of the PPF National Council, and Mrs Sebestyen, president of the National Peace Council, and held talks with Chairman Sandor Harmati, and Secretary Gyula Suto of the HSC.

The Syrian delegation and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee expressed deep concern over the sharpening international situation caused by the endeavour of imperialist circles to gain military superiority, a policy which is endangering world peace.

The parties took a stand for the settlement through political negotiations of the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue. Withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territories occupied since 1967, and provision of independence and peaceful development for all peoples in the region are fundamental preconditions.

The parties consistently support the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people led by its sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, for enforcement of the right of self-determination and the establishment of an independent national state. The parties rejected the Reagan plan and all provisions of the Camp David agreement, and supported the idea that the United Nations should convene an international conference with the participation of all parties concerned to settle the Middle East crisis.

In the interest of restoring the territorial integrity, national unity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon, the parties demand the establishment of a national government that represents the will and guarantees the democratic development of the Lebanese people.

The Hungarian party supported the consistent principled stance of the people, government and leaders of the Syrian Arab Republic against imperialist and Israeli aggressors.

PREVIEW OF VISIT BY CSSR'S STROUGAL; VISIT BEGINS

LD021809 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, Mar 2 (MTI) -- Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, is scheduled to open a friendly visit to Budapest on March 5 on the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The relations between Hungary and Czechoslovakia have been developing in a favorable direction and in accordance with the interests of the two allied countries. The regular fraternal working meetings of Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee are instrumental in the endeavor to promote cooperation and come to know each other better. The latest such meeting took place in Prague in November 1983.

The prime ministers of the two countries also meet regularly. Their latest meeting took place when in last autumn Gyorgy Lazar paid an official visit to Prague. Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai visited Prague to attend a meeting of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Economic and Technical-Scientific Commission, February 20-22. Lubomir Strougal's forthcoming visit will continue the series of top-level consultations.

Recent years have seen a steady development in Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations and the expansion of cooperation despite adverse world economic conditions. Two-way deliveries of goods are to be worth 4,955 million roubles between 1981 and 1985. Czechoslovak export includes machine tools, lorries, tractors, and high- and low-voltage electrical goods. Hundreds of Czechoslovak-made trams ply lines in Budapest. Hungarian exports include machinery for the building trade and road construction, cranes and conveyance installations, agro-machinery and buses. Czechoslovakia helps meet needs of Hungarian industry by supplying coking coal, coke, metallurgical goods, and chemicals. Hungarian exports include alumina, bauxite, cooking oil, meat and grain.

The framework for promoting the cultural, research and educational relations is assured by a cooperation working plan for 1981-85. The plan targets are being implemented to schedule. National minorities living in both countries function as links to foster the friendship of the peoples of the two countries.

Lazar Welcomes Strougal

LD050944 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] The chairman of the Czechoslovak Government has arrived in Budapest. The special airplane carrying Lubomir Strougal, his wife, and members of his entourage, landed at Ferihegy Airport at 0900 hours this morning. Gyorgy Lazar and his wife; Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister; Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister; and several leading political, economic, and social figures were there to welcome him. Ondrej Durej, the Czechoslovak ambassador to Budapest, and Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Prague, were also present.

MSZMP'S HOOS, DELEGATION DEPART FOR PDRY

LD011133 Budapest MTI in English 1041 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 1 (MTI) -- Janos Hoos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and secretary of state at the National Planning Office, and a delegation of HSWP officials left Budapest for Aden Thursday to visit the People's Republic of Yemen on the invitation of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee.

PRICES OF SOME 'FREE-PRICE' CONSUMER ITEMS RISE

LD041006 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest -- Two morning newspapers report that starting Monday [5 March] the price of some free-price items will change. The consumers' price for two-thirds of confectionary products will increase by an average of 9 percent. Among dairy products, cocoa with milk, chocolate milk, coffee cream, and spice or flavored cream cheese will become more expensive by 20-50 fillers [100 fillers equals 1 forint] or by an average of 12 percent per portion.

The price of some paints will increase by 7 percent, but the price of oil paints and [word indistinct] will not change. Several domestically manufactured cosmetic items, primarily eau de cologne, will cost an average of 20 percent more, starting Monday.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR FROM PANAMA -- Budapest, February 27 (MTI) -- On Monday Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received Dr Roko Ivan Setka, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present was Robert Garai, Hungarian deputy foreign minister. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 28 Feb 84 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR FROM DENMARK -- Budapest, February 27 (MTI) -- On Monday Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received Hans Kuhne, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark to Hungary, who presented hus credentials. Present was Ferenc Esztergalyos, Hungarian deputy foreign minister. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 27 Feb 84 LD]

RAKOWSKI SPEECH ASSESSES REFORM OPPOSITION

AU011359 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 84 p 2

[Report on speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski at meeting of National Culture Council in Warsaw on 27 February]

[Text] PAP -- In his introduction Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski proposed that the agenda of the talks by the National Culture Council be broadened to include education and science -- areas which are an integral part of the nation's cultural life. Next, he stressed that just as in 1982 politics dominated all other problems, so today the struggle for Poland's tomorrow is taking place in the economy, whose most important instrument is the economic reform, the progressive character of which is indisputable. Next, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski spoke as follows:

There is no doubt today that the advantages economic reform is meant to bring are closely connected with the important profound changes that must take place in society's consciousness. The speed of these changes depends not only on our economic activity. Steady and planned activity by cultural activists and by the huge army of teachers, including tens of thousands of academic teachers, can achieve much in this sphere. It would be wrong to say that the participation of these milieus in shaping a new social consciousness is satisfactory.

The consequences of economic reform, whether favorable or unfavorable, directly influence society's moods. This is not of course the only factor influencing these moods, and not the decisive one. The decisive factor is the serious drop in the standard of living during the past 3 years and also the difficulties of everyday life -- the shortage of many basic goods, rationing, bureaucracy -- which is very troublesome in such a situation -- soullessness, and so on. It is difficult to expect the latest food price increase to affect society's moods in a favorable way. If, however, the latest price increases have not caused any serious rise in tension despite the burdens of everyday life, the reason for this is, above all, the honest consultations held for 2 months with consumers and trade unions, and also the fact that many corrections were adopted to the original plans for raising the prices. This was basically the first series of consultations ever held on such a scale and covering a topic that closely concerns the whole of society. One can say that this new form of participation by millions of citizens in real joint government has passed its test. Therefore, this method should be used in all matters that are important to society.

The effectiveness of the social consultations, whose advantages can be felt both by society and by the bodies of authority, should act as a spur for all those citizens who are still standing on the sidelines and are indifferent toward vital Polish affairs to actively join in public life.

Gaining the support of this section of society for the party's and government's policy is still one of the most important goals toward which we will consistently and patiently head.

We Are Overcoming Passiveness and Indifference Toward Public Affairs

Among the current opinions about society, one often hears that Polish society is in a state of apathy. This view is readily put forward by bourgeois journalists who are not well-disposed toward our country and by subversive Polish-language radio stations. This is a false generalization, but it does not mean that apathy does not exist. It does, and is one of the brakes that delays the country's emergence from the socioeconomic crisis.

At the side of citizens who are hard-working, thrifty, and prudent, and who work efficiently not only for themselves, but for the country, we find at the other extreme a collection of apathetic, one may even say dreamy, persons who carefully nuture various kinds of myths and still expect some extraordinary occurrence to suddenly return our country to prosperous times. It is not only up to politics and politicians to change these attitudes, but also up to those to whom socialism presents great opportunities for influencing the consciousness of individuals and of society as a whole. I mean creators, artists, scientists, and the hundreds of thousands of teachers. Those in the above categories who do not feel ordained to overcome the passiveness and indifference toward public affairs, especially in such difficult times for the country, will not pay the debt they owe the country.

In the political life of the country during the past 3 years, a noisy group was formed by those who regarded themselves as the opposition against real socialism. In their activity, which was designed to interfere with the normalization of socioeconomic relations, they used and are still using the active support of anticommunist centers. This group includes those who pretended they were firm moralists but did not refuse support in the form of hard currency, exchanging it on the black market at a rate of exchange which guaranteed them not a bad life at all.

The question arises: What sort of assessment should be made of the opposition in the beginning of 1984 and of its ability to erect the abovementioned obstacles? The structures of the opposition and its groupings have been and still are varied. Without going into detail, I ought to mention in particular that the opposition arose out of the radical stream of Solidarity. This stream is represented by the so-called Provisional Coordinating Committee [TKK], by factory cells of the nonexistent union which still exist here and there and are functioning underground, various above-factory level conspiratorial groups, and also some priests, whose names are generally known. Another stream of opposition consists of persons belonging to artistic milieus. As far as the former group is concerned, its presence and activity in political life was based on the assumption that this group would manage to maintain its influence on the masses and drag the masses into an energetic, and at the same time aggressive, opposing of people's authority. For over a dozen months, this group held the view that the "Jaruzelski regime" had no chance of lasting. Life has thwarted these hopes. The TKK is an isolated and narrow group consisting of a few conspirators. The influence of factory cells on workers is also diminishing.

The opposition consisting of representatives from artistic and scientific milieus regarded their role primarily as giving fuel to the first group, in other words, providing the first group with ideological and political arguments in order to fight people's authority. This activity was largely without effect because of the thwarting of the above hopes. Aside from this, it quickly turned out that this stream had nothing to offer except a difficult to conceal hatred for people's authority and even blind anti-Sovietism. And one more important matter. The opposition I am talking about built itself up on the basis of the conviction that the West would stick to the policy of isolating People's Poland, which would force the party and government to make ideological and political concessions and would force them to depart from the platform presented to the Polish nation by the chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation on 13 December. These calculations also turned out to be a collection of frivolous and unfulfilled wishes.

The attempt to permanently isolate Poland from Europe was doomed from the start. We said this the moment that President Reagan announced his program of restrictions. The latest visits by Western politicians to Warsaw indicate that the cordon of isolation is breaking in many places.

As a result of all these factors and individual situations, the opposition found itself in a political wilderness. None of its nurtured hopes were fulfilled. One can of course continue to produce intellectually and politically empty pamphlets for a long time and one can continue to excite oneself by individual events, but this is only activity for appearances's sake and pretending that there is something to say. The opposition, growing up on negating matters, is still nourishing itself by doing so. It cannot afford a positive program. For there is no program that is more useful and more realistic for Poland than the one being implemented by the party and its allies. Generally speaking, all that the opposition has left is anger, intolerance, and sometimes even empty hatred. Every realistic assessment of the present situation and of present chances and possibilities arouses bitter criticism. This criticism does not even exclude the primate of Poland.

Please forgive me for spending so much time on some aspects of the current political situation, but one cannot discuss problems of culture, science, and education and not refer to what is happening in politics, all the more so because the activity of opposition forces inside creative milieus has not been limited since 13 December to the production of various kinds of pamphlets and to telling the world about their steadfastness. The opposition organized a boycott of the mass media; demonstrations in theaters, both on stage and in the auditorium, and various kinds of intimidation against those artists who had not renounced their vocation. Honest recognition and sincere thanks is deserved by those who did not bend under the pressure of attempts to make them collaborate and did not retreat into internal emigration, but instead overcame their various fears and doubts and rendered their personal support to those political forces which regarded it as historically necessary to stop the destruction of the foundations of the socialst state.

Life has shown that it is the above artists who were right, and that they made the right choice in accordance with the basic interests of the nation. Life has shown that those who joined the reconstruction of the creative organizations did so rightly. The boycott encouraged and carried out especially in 1982 already belongs to the past politically. This is a subject that is unwillingly recalled in some circles. I am mentioning this without a shadow of satisfaction. I am only doing so in order that those who are intransigent, and there are still people like this, may be convinced that it is no longer an act of bravery to say "no" or to insult the state. In times when social consciousness is shaped by powerful mass media, an artist who behaves in this way loses contact with his listeners, viewers, and readers. In fact, he deliberately crosses out his own chances of earning an influential and significant place in national culture.

It is also no cause for pride to reach for the support of foreign sponsors. One can say to those who are doing so that they are making a clear choice. They are joining the side of the anticommunist forces, and sometimes even anti-Polish ones. We are not afraid of men of literature, music, and applied arts leaving the country. Plans to do so are deceptive. Most artists have been and still are tied to their home soil because only in this way can they remain in contact with the national culture. This soil is sometimes barren and strewn with salt, but it is still our soil. Creativity cut off from its home territory may excite coffee houses, sensation-seeking Western journalists, and anticommunists from Radio Free Europe, but it is alien and unknown to millions of working people.

The sensitivity of artistic milieus to every real and imaginary fluctuation in cultural policy reminds us once again that our state's cultural policy is based on principles clearly contained in the program of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Premier and General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee, has recalled and discussed these principles many times. He also did this during the joint meeting between the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the National Culture Council.

These principles are also contained in the resolution of the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. I also wish to remind you that the basic principles of cultural and scientific policy were presented very exhaustively in my Sejm speech on 3 May, 1982.

Culture, Science, and Education Are Spheres of Ideological Influence

This year the government will require that any decisions concerning culture, science, and education -- three important spheres of life -- are made with the aim of strengthening socialist ideology and of winning over those artists and scientists who for various reasons still possess a neutral or indifferent stance toward the policy of the party and of people's authority. At all costs we must not ignore all those who are overcoming various internal barriers with difficulty, which of course does not mean that in seeking out those who are vacillating and waiting on the sidelines we should appear as customers or display a readiness to reach corrupt compromises. In turn, principle-mindedness cannot be construed as reaching out for orders and prohibition methods rejected by the party and society. Neither road leads to success in the long run. I say to all those artists who are still vacillating and undecided, that it is high time for them to free themselves from the destructive influence of emotions and illusions. This is no time for internal emigration or for the building of barricades. People's Poland must not only emerge from the crisis, it must face the growing demands of civilization. Faced with the difficult tasks and goals that will determine Poland's place in the world for the next few decades, we cannot afford to lose the energy that is accumulated inside artistic milieus.

As ever, the government will endeavor to provide the maximum protection of culture, science, and education against the results of the crisis. Everyone knows very well all the material difficulties of those three sectors.

As for education and science, we will concentrate our efforts to strengthen the socialist character of the Polish schools -- general schools and university-level schools. In the past few years the ideoeducational work with children in primary schools, pupils in secondary schools, and students in university-level schools has been seriously impaired. Nor can we ignore the fact that university-level and secondary schools have become targets of special interest of the adversaries of socialism. Mindful of socialist Poland's future and place in the socialist community, we must beware of those educators who exploit their professional positions to foster among young people ideas alien to socialism. We are particularly worried by the dangers threatening the base, cadre, and textbooks in the sphere of general education. Despite ever increasing investment outlays on education and upbringing, in the next few years we may face an enormous shortage of vacancies in preschool centers for children and in primary schools. As for preschool centers for children, it would be necessary to build about 4,500 centers with 465,000 places by 1990, but voivodship officers have announced that it will be possible to provide 190,000 places in such centers up to 1990. To meet the needs of primary education we would have to construct 4,200 schools with 67,000 places up to 1990, but the present plans provide for the construction of schools with 22,000 places.

The basic task up to 1985 in the case of university-level schools is to restore their internal cohesiveness and the balance of their basic functions -- that is, instruction, upbringing, and scientific research. Above all, it is necessary to develop a correct approach to the idea of academic self-government, which should ensure that university-level schools are fully able to shape up their character, tasks, internal organization, and action methods within the limits determined by the state's economic, social, and educational policy. In this connection it is worth recalling that, regardless of all the present shortcomings, the Polish socialist state can be proud of historic achievements in spreading culture, education, and science. Let me recall that there are now some 420,000 undergraduates at 104 university-level schools.

What are the specific problems of culture and art on which the government will focus its attention in 1984? There are many such problems of varied character and importance. The Sejm deputies' discussion of the bill on propagating culture is in its final stages. On the initiative of Deputy Krystyna Marszalek-Mlynczyk, chairman of the Sejm Commission of Culture and Art, Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon, myself, and representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Art and of the Ministry of Finance last week reached agreement on some modifications to that bill. We expect that the Sejm will pass that bill in the second quarter of this year. When the bill has become law the Ministry of Culture and Art will supervise its implementation. We think that the law on propagating culture will be warmly welcomed by those who are employed in that extremely important sector of our cultural life.

This year we will continue to develop the following bills on artistic institutions, cinematography, protecting cultural goods, museums, the title "Distinguished in Serving Polish Culture," and authors.

The bill on artistic institutions, which is an extremely important and necessary bill, is now being subjected to interdepartmental consultations and discussed with the people concerned, of whom there are many.

The development of the bill on cinematography is linked to the implementation of the reform whose draft, which had been worked out by representatives of the power apparatus and the movie community, was positively evaluated by the commissions for culture in the PPR Sejm and the PZPR Central Committee a few days ago.

Its implementation amounts to a general change in the economic and organizational principles on which the production and distribution of movies has been based so far.

The law on artistic institutions will define the legal limits of their self-government activities and will sort out the fiscal aspects of their performance.

Another important task is to formulate the program for developing the printing trades in 1986-1990 and to modernize the printing industry. The people concerned know very well that the technological state of our printing base is very bad and that personnel difficulties are enormous. The reason why printing workers continue to leave their jobs and why there are so few young people willing to learn the printing trades is bad wages. Not so long ago the government decided to raise the wages in printing trades within the limits allowed by the state budget. We have good knowledge of the situation in the printing trades. The National Culture Council has also made its views known in this connection. Please be certain that we are doing all we can to ensure that the already highly unfavorable situation does not deteriorate still further.

This is important because we want to produce 200-207 million copies of books in 1984. This production depends to some extent on the supply of paper.

A Fruitful and Industrious Year for the Council

The implementation of the program for celebrating the 40th anniversary of People's Poland and of the return of its western and northern territories is an important field of activities of the Ministry of Culture and Art. The ministry will sponsor new works to enrich Polish culture and will organize theater and variety shows, musical functions, lectures, and so on. "Polish Days" will be organized in the USSR, Bulgaria, the CSSR, and Mongolia and numerous functions will be held in the GDR, Romania, Hungary, Cuba, the SRV, and Korea. "Polish Days" will also be organized in Essen and "Polish Week" in Ghent. Polish artists will participate in the functions to mark "Polish Years" in Scotland and in other functions, mainly cinematic ones, in Austria, Denmark, France, Spain, Japan, Canada, Norway, and Sweden.

What we still have to do is to formulate more exact principles of the cooperation between the government and the National Culture Council. This is connected with the development of the draft principles for implementing the law on the National Culture Council and the Cultural Development Fund.

The first plenary session of the National Culture Council was held a year ago. The council and its members have a good knowledge of their role in the country's cultural life and of the extent and effectiveness of their impact on the state administration's policy in culture and art. It is not my task to evaluate the disposition of the council members in the light of our experience to date, but I wish to state that the government does not regard the council as an institution that is supposed merely to make some spectacular gestures. The council can and should play a crucial role in developing the socialist state's cultural policy. The members of the council who create and spread culture know best what is good and what is bad for it.

MESSNER INTERVIEWED ON PARTY COMMISSION FINDINGS

LD011524 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 1 Mar 84

["Messner: Party's Guiding Role Demands Commitment" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 1 March -- In connection with the forthcoming nationwide conference of PUWP delegates, Zbigniew Messner told PAP about the experience the PUWP Commission for Representative Bodies and Self-Management acquired after the 9th congress.

Messner, PUWP CC Political Bureau member, who heads the commission, recalled that its main objective is to strive for increasing party members' activeness in representative and self-management bodies. To this end, the commission worked out several stands, by way of example, on tasks of party organisations in a self-managing enterprise and further expansion of employees' self managements, on tasks facing party authorities and groups of councillors -- party members -- in stimulating and consolidating the activity of people's councils' on tasks facing party members in self-management bodies of cooperative enterprises.

The commission also paid much attention to the process of restoring new trade unions and participated in discussions on the future and on current issues of trade union movement.

The commission adopted a stand on draft laws on people's councils and territorial [word indistinct] government, on rural self-management, trade unions, inspection of labour, constitutional trubunal and on electoral law to people's councils.

Zbigniew Messner said that the commission wants to examine in a particularly precise way the state of preparations for the implementation of the law on people's council and territorial self-government, according to its conviction that the party should strengthen its guiding role in society mainly through its members' commitment, especially in their active participation in representative and self-management bodies.

In conclusion, Zbigniew Messner said the party will continue to pursue activities aimed to strengthen citizens' discipline and the sense of responsibility for the issues of the state and nation, to promote respect for law, order and rule of law.

TU I TERAZ CRITICIZES DEFECTS IN YOUTH TRAINING

AU021415 Warsaw TU I TERAZ in Polish 22 Feb 84 p 2

[Kazimierz Kozniewski article: "Dispersing the Fog -- Young People Again"]

[Excerpt] I think that the fundamental error in our method of training young people lies in this: Wishing to train human beings with high social militancy and ones that are sensitive to the needs of society, we have ignored their ethical individualities and their characters. What we wished was that every young girl and boy should at once volunteer for large-scale social activities and tasks, but what we thoroughly ignored was that such young people should contribute to the community as individuals. Before we mobilize young people to work for society, we must teach them how to work solidly and honestly for themselves. We must teach them that work means conscientiously completing every activity. Before we make young people members of society we must teach them honesty, truthfulness, and those elementary virtues of good character without which any social, professional, and civic existence becomes a fiction. What we must do first of all is to develop young people's characters and only then mobilize them for social and public life. Only human beings with complete characters are of full use for society. Society has no use for idlers, loafers, dummies, liars, drunkards, and cowards, no matter how "socially-minded" they might be. After all, the most difficult problem of our country is the people who do not know how to work. Some do not know how to work as receivers of tasks and some as organizers of tasks. However, the thing is that no one taught them how to do solid work when they were at school or in the Polish Scout Union. Teachers never cared to show them how to write in fine characters or how to express themselves with precision and logic. What they were concerned with was having pupils thoughtlessly repeat certain canons. The Polish Scout Union all but eliminated the basic educational cells represented by scouting troops in which young boys and girls learned -- with the help of elementary games and tests -- the meaning of elementary honesty in accomplishing every undertaking. What I want to say is that the training we offered to young people was poor because it started from the wrong end: Instead of acquainting young people with commonplace and small tasks of everyday life, we pushed them at once into collective activities on a massive scale. We used to call that practice training through social activities, but this was just a fine slogan. You can train young people only through individual activities. The Polish Scout Union went for all those activities and skills that had to be carried out by several youngsters at the same time in order to be accomplished. But the psychological organism of a youngster is such that he must first learn how to acomplish something alone before he can offer his acquired skill to a group and coordinate his skill with the skill of this group. By pooh-poohing individuality and the individual traits of one's character during the process of defective upbringing we destroyed young people's chances for a truly useful and effective participation in day-to-day job work as adults. And yet it is the quality of job performance that is the beginning of what we call socialist society in large-scale political terms. He who, being a bad worker of little worth, acts against the unit that gave him a job, will never appreciate socialist structures. At the same time -- and this is extremely important -- he who, being a valuable and creative worker, sees that people around him work poorly and that there is nothing to compel them to work as they should, is unable to approve of socialism. Those are the reasons why people in our country are so little aware of the benefits flowing from the socialist system. As a social system, socialism will be appreciated only when it proves itself as an organizer of efficient work.

We must try to train people in good individual work, because good individual work makes for good collective work. The mass youth organizations have so far not been able to promote such training.

But that is a separate subject for another article, which will soon be published. We will take about young people for a very long time to come.

JABLONSKI SENDS LETTER TO PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

LD022028 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] The term of office of peoples councils is coming to an end. In connection with this Chairman of the Council of State Professor Henryk Jablonski addressed a letter to chairmen of voivodship peoples councils in which he states among other things: In the current term of office political, social, and economic situations placed before representative organs of state authority exceptional, complex, and responsible tasks. Peoples councils had to take up the struggle in defense of the state, its system principles, and conditions of peaceful life and work of the population. The great majority of peoples councils, and councillors have properly fulfilled their constitutional and legal duties. The chairman of the Council of State appealed to chairmen of voivodship peoples councils for proper preparation of sessions to sum up the activity of peoples councils. He also suggested that the character and topics of the sessions entitle invitations for debates on social active self-management by activists, inhabitants of towns and villages. The chairman of the Council of State conveyed expressions of respect and appreciation to councillors and all members of council commissions, for their stance and effort contributed towards the implementation of tasks and solving of problems of their regions.

HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION WORK REVIEWED

LD021738 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 2 March. (PAP) -- In connection with the forthcoming nationwide conference of the PUWP delegates, member of the PUWP CC's Political Bureau and head of the PUWP CC's commission for the protection of the population's health and environment preservation Zofia Grzyb characterized attainments and experiences of the commission, one of the 16 functioning after the 9th PUWP Congress.

On the initative of the commission, the assessment was made of the implementation of the so-called minimum programme for the needs of health service. The assessment shows that the programme contributed to alleviating the crisis phenomena in health service through preventing deterioration in the supplies of medicines, bandages and hygenics. The programme was also helpful in creating a welfare security system for the worst-off people.

The commission put forward a proposal to take additional steps to speed up the construction of hospitals. Due to this, the results obtained in 1982-1983 were two and a half times greater than in 1980. Unfortunately, this does not mean that there will be more hospital beds. This stems from the falling number of hospital beds due to depreciation of old hospitals.

Also, the assessment of the "lines of improving basic health care" confirmed a palpable progress noted over the past few years, although this still does not meet Poland's needs.

It was stated there is a need for increasing personnel and better equipping the industrial health service.

Next, elements of the reform in health protection and social welfare, also referring to the principles of remunerating medical personnel will be introduced in 1984-1985.

The preservation environment is the second basic set of problems examined by the commission. At the beginning of 1982, we reviewed a report on the state of environment and proposed actions to improve it. We were especially critical of the increase in the pollution of waters, air, soil and forests.

These negative assessments resulted in an opinion on the lines of actions by the Office for the Protection of Natural Environment for 1984-1985, made at a joint session of the presidium of the commission and the State Council for the preservation of environment.

The document stresses primarily the need for focusing attention by the ministry to improve installations for the preservation of environment already operating and also on upgrading the functioning of the services for protecting environment and legal system in this area.

SUPREME COURT REJECTS APPEALS ON PRZEMYK'S DEATH

LD031517 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 2 March -- The Polish Supreme Court today considered appeals against the Warsaw Voivodship (provincial) Court decision of last January 24 to return the files of an investigation into Grzegorz Przemyk's death to the presecutor's office for additional evidence. The appeals, which had been made by attorneys of the subsidiary plaintiff, were rejected by the Supreme Court and became legally valid. [sentence as received]

WALESA TO ACCEPT CANADIAN UNIVERSITY DEGREE

NC031334 Paris AFP in English 1332 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, March 3 (AFP) -- Polish labor leader Lech Walesa is considering going to Canada to accept an honorary degree from Alberta University. The former Solidarity leader, who won the Nobel Peace Prize last year, said in a telephone interview from his home in the Baltic port of Gdansk that he hoped the situation would improve in Poland by the autumn, allowing him to make the trip.

Mr Walesa said he was "honoured" by the distinction, and if he could not make the trip, his wife Danuta would collect the diploma on his behalf.

Mrs Walesa accepted the Nobel prize on Oslo last year on her husband's behalf after Mr Walesa expressed concern he night not be allowed back into Poland if he left the country.

KOMENDER ENDS CSSR VISIT; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

LD022038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Deputy Premier Zenon Komender has ended his visit to Czechoslovakia, during which he conducted talks on mutual economic relations. He also met the chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party Zbynek Zalman. The result of the meeting was the signing of an agreement on cooperation between the PAX Association, and the Czechoslovak People's Party. The agreement contains decisions concerning contacts between both organizations, an exchange of information and delegations, as well as on cooperation between the press organs.

ROUNDTABLE TALKS HELD IN U.S. ON HUMAN RIGHTS

AU021945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Washington AGERPRES 2/3/1984 -- The proceedings of the second Romanian-American round table on human rights were held in Washington over February 27-29, 1984.

The Romanian delegation was headed by Maria Groza, deputy foreign minister, and the American one by Elliot Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights. The debates focused on how to promote security and cooperation in Europe in keeping with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and the document of the Madrid meeting and on aspects of civil and political, economic and social rights, cultural and scientific exchanges, on other humanitarian questions.

The debates, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual respect and cooperation, contributed to a better knowledge of the two countries' concerns with these matters, to the further development of Romanian-American relationships.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI PAYS VISIT TO FRG

Talks With Genscher

AU021942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 2/3/1984 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei now on a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany had talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and foreign minister of Federal Germany. They analysed the development stage and future prospects of the bilateral relations and exchanged views on the international situation.

In that frame, emphasis was placed, starting from summit understandings, on the importance of the actions for the continuation of the dialogue between the two countries and especially of reactuating and amplifying the commercial exchanges and the economic and industrial cooperation, of expanding the technological, scientific, cultural and other kinds of relations in domains of mutual interest, to the benefit of the two peoples, of peace and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

They also exchanged views on the main issues of the current international life. Expressing worry about the deterioration of the international situation, they emphasized the need for action toward halting the arms race and passing to disarmament, nuclear above all. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the collaboration between the two states for the consolidation of peace, security and collaboration in the continent and in the world, for the political settlement of the wars and tensions, for the narrowing down of the gap between the developed and developing countries, for the resumption of the policy of dialogue and detente, for a policy of peace, disarmament, collaboration and understanding.

Meeting With Kohl, Others

AU031853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Bonn, AGERPRES 3/3/1984 -- An exchange of messages of salute between Nicolae Ceausescu and Helmut Kohl was occasioned in Bonn by the call paid on the chancellor of Federal Germany by the Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei now on an official visit there. In behalf of the Romanian president the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany was extended a warm message of friendship.

Thanking for the message, Chancellor Helmut Kohl conveyed to Romania's president a cordial salute.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the positive, upward course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and the mutual determination was reiterated to take action for the continuous expansion of these relations, of the political dialogue and for the intensification of the economic cooperation and mutually advantageous commercial exchanges.

They also discussed current international issues and stressed the importance of all states' greater efforts for the accomplishment of disarmament, for the resumption and consolidation of the course to detente, security and peace in Europe and the world over.

The Romanian foreign minister had talks with Otto Schlecht, secretary of state, the Ministry of Economics, with whom he analyzed a string of measures for the development, increase and diversification of the bilateral goods exchanges, the development of economic, industrial and technological cooperation between the two countries and in third markets. Likewise, they agreed to exchange economic delegations for a better acquaintance with each party's [as received] possibilities and for establishing new cooperation ventures.

In Bonn, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, met Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski, chairman of the Commission of International Relations and Development Policy, member of the Presidium of the Social-Democratic Party.

They discussed problems related to the collaboration between the two parties, to the benefit of expanded relations between the two countries, of promoting a policy of peace, national independence, collaboration and understanding in Europe and the world over.

The foreign minister had an interview with Walter Althammer, deputy head of the CDU-CSU group of the Bundestag. During the talks, emphasis was placed on the importance of more resolute actions by parliaments for halting the worsening course of relations among states in Europe and the world over, for the endorsement of actual disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament above all, for the resumption of the policy of detente, independence, peace and security.

The Romanian foreign minister also met Wolfgang Mischnick, head of the Free Democratic Party group in the Bundestag, with whom he discussed questions related to the development of the bilateral relations between Romania and Federal Germany, as well as current aspects of the international situation.

Munich Meeting With Strauss

AU041821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1723 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 4/3/1984 -- As part of his West German visit, Romania's Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Andrei met in Munich Franz-Josef Strauss, current Bundesrat president, minister-president of the Land of Bavaria, chairman of the Christian Social Union.

During their talk, the two discussed the expansion of ties between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany and exchanged views on the present-day international situation.

The meeting was an opportunity for a Nicolae Ceausescu - Franz-Josef Strauss interchange of messages.

FRG Reportage

For DPA reportage on Foreign Minister Andrei's visit to the FRG, including his talks with FRG Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 5 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

DFLP'S HAWATIMAH INTERVIEWED ON CEAUSESCU MEETING

AU051057 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 10, 1 Mar 84 pp 6-7

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], recently visited Romania at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. On this occasion, the Palestinian leader was received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

After that meeting, we asked the guest to grant an interview to Maria Constantin.

Question: You were received by RCP Secretary General and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu. What can you tell us about this meeting?

Answer: We conducted a detailed and profound talk on the entire Middle East situation, particularly the Palestinian problem. We also discussed current international developments. We took note together of the worsening in international relations due to attempts to undermine world detente, the increase of hotbeds of tension and conflict in various parts of the world, and the deployment of the new U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles. All these things have created unprecedented dangers, the most serious since World War II. The Middle East is one of the tense regions of the world. One can expect another increase in tension in that area in the coming months.

During our fruitful talk, we reached common conclusions to the effect that the Middle East situation cannot be resolved without observing the Palestinian people's rights: first of all, recognition of the fact that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; the Palestinian people's right to return to their country and establish their independent state; and their right to self-determination. The situation can only be resolved within the framework of a broad international conference with the participation of all sides, particularly the USSR and the United States. We jointly agreed that in order to attain peace, the Israeli occupiers should withdraw from all the occupied Palestinian Arab territories, from the Syrian Golan Heights, and from southern Lebanon. In their turn, the Americans should observe the desire of the Middle Eastern peoples to live in freedom, independence, and dignity. All this means that great responsibilities devolve upon us within the PLO in the struggle for peace in the Middle East, proceeding from the basic prerequisite of observing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, liberating the occupied territories, and ensuring recognition of the PLO as the legitimate representative of this people. A solution to the Middle East conflict must be based on recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, which cannot be ignored. Any violation of our people's rights will lead to greater tension in the Middle East and to instability and insecurity in the entire area. We must strengthen the unity of all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces throughout the world in the struggle against the policy of international tension. We are convinced that we will jointly embark upon the road of struggle for peace, for developing and strengthening the struggle of the Palestinian people and all Arab peoples, and for their legitimate rights.

Question: How do you assess the relations between the RCP and DFLP?

Answer: The RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania have promoted for years a clear and principled policy of support for the Palestinian people and the PLO.

During my meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu, he told me that Romania is determined to further develop its ties with the PLO. This shows Socialist Romania's determination to work, along with the Palestinian people and the Arab peoples, to intensify our common struggle in the Middle East and to strengthen the role of the PLO at both the regional and international levels so that it can take its proper place at all regional and international conferences and meetings on the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian problem. We are convinced that these relations will continue to develop in view of Romania's principled policy against the actions of the Israeli occupying troops, a policy which demands the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied during the June 1967 war. Romania is determined to support the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and the creation of an independent Palestinian state. These principled positions open up broad prospects for developing and expanding ties between Socialist Romania and the PLO and between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples.

Question: How do you assess the support granted by Romania to the Palestinian people's cause?

Answer: Romania grants comprehensive political support to the struggle of our people and the Arab peoples. Our people highly appreciate this support. Romania contributes to training a large number of national cadres at the political and university level, something which strengthens our people's struggle and defense capacity in attaining our rights. We are convinced that this assistance contributes to developing our bilateral relations. Romania has granted great assistance to our people. The Palestinian people appreciate and will continue to appreciate the aid granted by Romania to their struggle to attain their rights. When our people gain their freedom, we will pay homage, with gratitude, to the support granted by friendly Romania.

OPREA RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER SERGEYEV

AU021831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1603 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/3/1984 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on March 2 G.N. Sergeyev, deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy of the USSR, with whom he discussed aspects of the current stage of collaboration and cooperation between the relevant industries in the two countries. Discussed were also the possibilities of further development of the technological and scientific relations, of expanding the exchanges of products and specialization in production in 1986-1990.

BOSNIAN ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU041820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 04/03/1984 -- A delegation of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina's Assembly led by its president, Seid Maglajlija, arrived in Bucharest on Sunday afternoon for a visit upon the Romanian Government's invitation.

The guests were welcomed by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, and other officials.

RCP RESOLUTION ON IMPROVING PRODUCT QUALITY

AU031447 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1233 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/3/1984 -- A resolution of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee was issued in Bucharest following its analysis, in a February 24 meeting, of the fulfillment of the goal to improve the quality and performance of products in 1983.

The quality of some products of the metal industry and mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, of the chemical and light industries as well as other branches of the national economy is shown to have increased steadfastly in 1983. Further steps are envisaged in the resolution following last year's good results, and in consideration of the tasks and targets laid down in a programme aimed at improving the performance and quality of products approved by the plenum of the CC of the RCP last November. They pursue to make the best possible use of the existing technology and facilities as well as work force availabilities to make products that can satisfy the demands of the economy in every respect and be more competitive in the world market. This requires a thorough preparation of the manufacturing process, proper market research before any product is put into line production, quality control of every item, part or subassembly, growing responsibility and involvement of the collective management and party bodies and organizations for the promotion of technological progress and assimilation of high performance products, strict observance of each working man's self-control duties, damages to be paid by foremen and engineers who are held responsible for products that are below the quality standards, better organization and great responsibility of all people with whom quality control rests, improvement of the workers, foremen's and engineers' professional training, better coordination of the vocational, high and higher school curricula with the existing technology and facilities and with the demands of the revolution in science and technology today.

RCP DECISION ON IMPLEMENTING DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY

AU031454 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1237 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/3/1984 -- According to statistical data, on January 1, 1984, Romania's population stood at 22,593,720.

On the groundwork provided by the overall socioeconomic development, Romania has secured the conditions required for the increase in the population's health condition, birth rate as well as the natural rise. A broad network of sanitary assistance has been set up, major funds are being earmarked to creches and kindergartens, state child benefits, grants and other forms of support for families with several children. The actions taken with a view to increasing the living standard and improving the population's health condition, in forty years of free development, the average span of life has increased to over seventy years at present, from just 42 in 1932, whereas the mortality index decreased by fifty percent, as contagious disease morbidity has dropped to insignificant levels. There are 200,000 beds in hospitals all over the country. The number of medical doctors has exceeded 44,000 so that there now is one medical doctor in 510 inhabitants. A decision made by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP sets firm measures to boost the birth rate (up to 19-20 per thousand inhabitants), further improve medical care and the population's health, firmly eradicate the causes preventing an appropriately high natural growth. The document highlights the special significance of demographic factors for the general development of the Romanian society.

SUNDIC ON CHERNENKO REMARKS, USSR-PRC RELATIONS

LD031553 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Tomorrow, elections to the Supreme Soviet will take place in the USSR. Electoral activity was brought to a close yesterday by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech to the electorate of his electoral district. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] According to established tradition, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, yesterday concluded the pre-election activity prior to tomorrow's elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Like the other members of the Politburo who have been addressing their electorates in the last few days, Konstantin Chernenko in his speech to the voters gathered in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses also picked out the most important tasks facing the USSR in the coming years. Priority is given to strengthening labor productivity and discipline, emphasizing in particular that the existing system of central planning and management must be preserved while at the same time seeking new ways of facilitating greater independence of enterprises.

Quoting the slogan, anyone who wants to live better must also worker harder, Chernenko gave a reminder that the USSR, even within the framework of the existing systems, can achieve important results in improving the living standard of working people. As proof of this, he cited the results achieved in the period from the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to the present day.

Konstantin Chernenko also spoke about the present international situation and, like Andrey Gromyko who spoke a few days ago in Minsk, he assessed it as being very complex. Accusing the United States of being the main culprit for the present situation in the world, Chernenko also indicated to Washington that the USSR is prepared to alter relations with America if the Reagan administration at least does something in that direction. The impression is given that Moscow, despite its mistrust of Reagan, has greater faith in the possibility of contacts with Washington now than it did prior to the meetings which Chernenko had with the Western statesmen who attended the funeral of Yuriy Andropov. It also appears that the USSR assesses that the position of the United States has been significantly weakened recently, and that this will also affect the behavior of the Reagan administration, and particularly the behavior of America's European allies. To what extent such appraisals on the part of Moscow are realistic will perhaps become known after the first reactions of the West to the speeches of the Soviet leaders during the pre-election campaign.

The part of Konstantin Chernenko's speech which related to China is particularly interesting. Probably with the forthcoming continuation of the Sino-Soviet dialogue at the deputy foreign minister level in Moscow in mind, Chernenko stated in front of his electorate that the USSR is also prepared to have contacts at a higher level. True, there was such a meeting at the time of the funeral of Yuriy Andropov, but it is not known whether there was talk on that occasion of such a meeting being held at some other time, as Chernenko is proposing.

However, even if the offer to Beijing represents something new in Sino-Soviet relations, everything else remains the same, at least when it comes to conditions for improving cooperation between the two great countries. As it was stressed earlier on the Soviet side, Moscow this time too is telling Beijing that improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations cannot be achieved at the expense of third countries. Chernenko, it is clear, was thinking of Vietnam and Soviet support for the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea, which is the main stumbling block in the Soviet-Chinese talks which take place alternatively in Beijing and Moscow.

It is uncertain how China will respond to Chernenko's offer, although everything would indicate that China will not be in a hurry to respond because it is itself against deepening the disagreement with the USSR. This, of course, does not mean that China is prepared to change anything in its approaches to controversial issues between the two countries.

CHAMBER ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH U.S. AS 'STABLE'

LD022351 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 2 (TANJUG) -- Relations between Yugoslavia and the U.S. are stable. They result from a long process of development, and also from the implementation of Yugoslavia's independent policy -- it was noted at a meeting of the foreign policy board of the Yugoslav Assembly's Federal Chamber here today, Friday.

This was confirmed also by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak's visit to Washington in February. The visit also contributed to the reaffirmation of relations, pointed up the mutual concern for enlarged cooperation, and once again reiterated the principles of Yugoslav-American relations, notably non-interference, sovereignty, integrity, and equality.

As the assistant Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs, Zdenko Svete, told the board members, President Spiljak's visit also confirmed that Yugoslavia can successfully maintain a dialogue with the great powers from the positions of the policy of nonalignment, in spite of differences in viewing [passage indistinct].

POLITIKA ON GRMOYKO-ZARKOVIC TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU011713 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Permanent correspondent D. Pesic report from Moscow]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 29 Feb -- The 3-day Soviet-Yugoslav meetings and talks in Moscow ended this morning with a meeting between Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Andrey Gromyko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs.

Interest in Nonaligned

Today's talks with Andrey Gromyko took place in the same friendly atmosphere characteristic of the entire course of this Soviet-Yugoslav meeting. Views were exchanged, in particular on the Stockholm conference about which it was said that certain initial positive results have been noted, and agreement was reached on the need to strengthen mutual confidence measures in the world.

Seen as a whole, as can be learned in Moscow today, Soviet-Yugoslav talks on the international situation took place at all levels of past meetings and represented a mutually confirmed interest in getting acquainted with stands, views, and assessments. The Soviet side shows an increasingly greater interest in and respect for the role of nonaligned countries, accepting these countries as an important factor in international relations. For instance, Vasiliy Kuznetsov paid special tribute to Yugoslavia "as an authorative and active factor in this movement...."

These substantial assessments were confirmed during the talks with Andrey Gromyko, and special attention was devoted to problems of the arms race and to developments in the Near and Middle East, that is, to all hotbeds of crisis in the world.

The common assessment is that the international situation is very complex and that it is necessary to increase efforts and initiatives to calm this situation and to direct it to the roads of detente. Naturally, differences are possible and understandable in the approach and analysis of the developments and these differences result from the specific international position of the two countries. However, a joint position was found in the belief that everyone within the framework of their opportunities should increase efforts aimed at achieving a relaxation of tension in the world.

About Global Negotiations

The Soviet side stressed its readiness for talks as the most acceptable form of mitigating the crisis but it insists on "honest and constructive negotiations on an equal footing...." However, Moscow's basic impression is that Washington "has not yet made sufficiently convincing signals that it is ready for this kind of negotiation," and thus the White House's latest initiatives are assessed as merely Reagan's pre-election moves.

In all its talks, the Yugoslav delegation thoroughly explained the position and platform of the nonaligned countries and pointed out that it is necessary to take special account of the position and importance of the developing countries, which represent an important factor for preserving peace but which are in a difficult situation because of their great indebtedness resulting from unacceptable relations in the present international economic system, and that this state of affairs must be changed by the acceptance of global negotiations. Moscow agrees with the thesis that the existing world economic system is unjust but stands by its convictions expressed earlier that the North-South division is not suitable [odgovarajuca] and that the obligations of all developed countries are not the same if one bears in mind "the inheritance from the past." In this connection, what is meant are the obligations of the previous colonial powers.

In the economic relations field, the recent Moscow talks undoubtedly represent a confirmation of progress and opening of prospects for further development, particularly in economic relations, which both sides assessed as satisfactory.

ZARKOVIC RETURNS FROM USSR, COMMENTS ON VISIT

LD021114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2303 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, returned this evening to Belgrade after a 4-day friendly working visit to the Soviet Union where he stayed with the other members of his delegation, including Lazar Mousov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On his arrival at Belgrade's Batajnica Airport, Vidoje Zarkovic stated:

"We held very extensive talks on bilateral cooperation and the international situation with our host Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his colleagues, as well as with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. It is particularly significant that we met and talked with Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

"All our meetings took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The talks were open and aimed at further strengthening the friendship and cooperation between our countries.

"We jointly concluded with satisfaction that our cooperation has reached a high level in all areas, particularly in the economic sphere, and that possibilities exist for expanding it further. The relations between our two countries are founded on the well-known principles of equality, independence, noninterference, and mutual respect, which are jointly established in the Belgrade declaration of 1955 and the Moscow statement of 1956 and in other documents adopted at meetings of the top leaders of our two countries. Experience has shown, and we have jointly reached this conclusion, that relations founded on these principles have lasting importance because they also facilitate broad cooperation in the future. These talks also showed that we have identical or similar views on the most important international issues concerning the struggle for peace and security. It is natural that certain differences exist which arise out of the different international positions of our two countries and out of other circumstances. This does not pose a barrier to the stable development of friendly relations if cooperation is based on equality and mutual respect for the specific character of each country.

"In Moscow and in Baku we had an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the achievements of the USSR in economic and cultural development.

"I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks for the friendly and cordial welcome our hosts arranged for us everywhere."

Vidoje Zarkovic and the members of the Yugoslav delegation were met at the airport by Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the SFRV Presidency; Gojko Ubiparip, chairman of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRV Assembly; Dimitrije Tasic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army. Also in the welcome party were Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia, and members of the embassy staff.

PLANING, OFFICIALS MEET NURIYEV; PROTOCOL SIGNED

Agricultural Cooperation Viewed

LD021253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1123 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], today received Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the head of a Soviet delegation at the invitation of the FEC.

At their friendly talks, which were also attended by Borisav Srebric, vice president of the FEC; Mito Pejovski, member of the FEC; Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR; and also by Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador to the SFRY; Lev Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; and others, mutual satisfaction was expressed with the development of the overall economic cooperation between the two countries and with the favorable opportunities for its further promotion on long-term bases in keeping with the agreements reached on the occasion of last year's visit to Yugoslavia by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In this context, the collocutors concentrated their greatest attention on agriculture, particularly the area of the agro-industrial complex, where conditions exist for a far more significant part in future economic cooperation.

Deputy Chairman Nuriyev emphasized that he is very impressed by the progress Yugoslavia has achieved in food production and processing in agro-industrial combines and their cooperation with individual agricultural producers, and he stressed the interest of the Soviet side for greater utilization of Yugoslav technology, equipment, and engineering services in future reciprocal cooperation.

Stojanovic Receives Nuriyev

LD021514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today recieved the Soviet delegation led by Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee, which is staying in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. Also taking part in the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council; Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR, and Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador to the SFRY .

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between the two countries, and the desire to further promote these relations. Special attention was devoted to possibilities for promoting mutually beneficial Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation in the area of agriculture. Nikola Stojanovic acquainted the guests from the Soviet Union with the tasks and activities of the LCY in resolving topical questions of Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development.

Talks With Ljubicic

LD031421 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 2 (TANJUG) -- Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union member of the CPSU Central Committee Ziya Nuriyev today (Friday) talked with Secretary of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee Nikola Stojanovic and President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia's Republic of Serbia Nikola Ljubicic.

At the talks, satisfaction with successful relations between the LCY and the CPSU and between the two countries was emphasized. A wish was expressed for these relations to be promoted in all fields of cooperation.

Speical attention was paid to possibilities for widening Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation in the field of agriculture.

Agriculture Protocol Signed

LD031427 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1956 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have made the first concrete step at their long-term March 1983 programme of economic and scientific-technical cooperation by signing a protocol on cooperation in the agricultural industry.

After the signing, Yugoslav Vice-Premier Borislav Srebric assessed that the protocol affords ample possibilities for cooperation in the field of agricultural technology in particular and in that of technology in general.

Vice-President of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Ziya Nuriyev, who signed the protocol for his government, pointed out that long-range cooperation in the agriuclutral industry was now added to what has been the two countries' very successful cooperation.

The protocol, among other things, provides for the development of an agro-industrial complex outside the Soviet city of Krasnodar. The project is to be organized by the Belgrade factory-farm (PKB) together with other Yugoslav enterprises.

FEC OFFICIAL RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

LD022247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- Jon Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and deputy chairman of the Yugoslav part of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, today received Gennadiy Zhuravlev, USSR first deputy minister for foreign trade and deputy chairman of the Soviet part of the intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The talks centered on the question of promoting further economic cooperation.

MARKOVIC MEETS SYRIAN BA'TH DELEGATION 29 FEB

AU021028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1609 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, February 29 (TANJUG) -- A lasting and stable peace in the Middle East can only be reached by a comprehensive solution of the crisis in the region, it was emphasized here today, Wednesday, during talks between President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Dragoslav Markovic and a delegation of the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, headed by Assistant Secretary-General 'Abdallah al-Ahmar.

The LCY and Syrian Ba'th Party delegations emphasized that the Palestinian question was a key one in the Middle East crisis and that its solution should be sought through the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and an independent Palestinian state, on national soil.

The delegations condemned the aggressive policy of Israel in Lebanon, and pointed to the importance of preserving the independence and national integrity of Lebanon.

Markovic and the officials of the Syrian Ba'th Party spoke of the need for the further strengthening of the activity of the Nonaligned Countries' Movement, especially in the fight for establishing the new international economic order.

The importance of the conference of progressive parties and movements of Mediterranean countries, to be held in Belgrade this year, was also indicated.

Al-Ahmar gave credit to the principled policy of Yugoslavia for a lasting and just solution of the Middle East crisis and the constant support and aid by Yugoslavia to peoples' fight for freedom, independence and the right to independently decide on their future. On this occasion, Dragoslav Markovic reiterated Yugoslavia's support for and solidarity with the people of Syria and its fight to preserve the independence and territorial integrity of its country.

The cooperation between the LCY and the Syrian Ba'th Party, as well as between the two nonaligned countries is good, and should be further promoted, the two delegations concluded.

MAMULA CONCLUDES INDIA VISIT, DEPARTS FOR BELGRADE

LD031457 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0914 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi, March 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's Federal Secretary for National Defence, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, left New Delhi this morning (Saturday) for Belgrade at the close of his five-day official and friendly visit to India.

The Yugoslav and Indian military officials agreed on promoting cooperation between the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia and India.

While in New Delhi, the Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense was received by Zail Singh, president of India, and Indira Gandhi, the premier.

Adm. of the Fleet Branko Mamula and his associates visited military units and institutions at Jhansi, Bombay and Agra.

Arrival in Belgrade

LD031744 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defence, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, returned here from an official and friendly visit to India today, Saturday.

During the visit Admiral Mamula was received by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. They discussed the further development of relations and cooperation between India and Yugoslavia.

Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula also visited in India some units and institutions of the Indian Armed Forces. With his hosts he conducted talks pertaining to the further promotion of traditionally good military-economic cooperation between the Yugoslav and Indian Armed Forces.

ECONOMIC OFFICIALS SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT IN MADRID

LD021436 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Madrid, March 2 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav and Spanish governments have agreed to promote substantially bilateral economic relations, increase commodity trade and undertake joint projects in third countries.

This agreement was signed in Madrid by Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic and Spanish State Secretary Luis Velasco at the end of a session of the Yugoslav-Spanish Commission for Economic Cooperation.

Both sides say that the agreement offers a new chance to diversify bilateral cooperation, especially commodity trade.

Bojanic, who described the session as very successful, underlined the significance of industrial co-production and joint projects on third markets. He said, however, that the level of bilateral commodity trade, which reached eighty million dollars last year, was unsatisfactory.

Pointing to Yugoslavia's exceptional political role in the world which, he said, serves as an example to many countries, Velasco stressed that the two countries' good political relations and friendship offer possibilities for the promotion of economic relations.

Bojanic had talks with a number of high-ranking Spanish officials during his visit to Madrid. He said that all his talks expressed the two countries' willingness to bring their rather poor economic cooperation to date into line with their very good overall relations, said Bojanic. Yugoslavia and Spain are to sign agreements on economic and industrial cooperation and shipping and air traffic. Bojanic left for Belgrade today (Friday).

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "LCY Central Committee Meets 28 February" published in the 1 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 6, after paragraph six:

...Concluding Speech by Dragoslav Markovic... (supplying missing subhead)

PLANINC MEETS MONTENEGRO OFFICIALS IN TITOGRAD

LD021347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1048 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Titograd, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has been staying in Titograd. Last night she had talks with Montenengro's top officials on the cooperation of the republican organs with the Federal Executive Council and on certain topical sociopolitical issues in the country.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES DEFENSE ISSUES

LD022006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Pristina, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina established at its session today the program of exercises for all-people's defense and social self-protection in 1984. The Presidency is reported to have noted that significant results have been achieved in training all subjects for active participation in the entire defense and protection mechanism of society. It was stressed, however, that this year's exercises should be more comprehensive and on a larger scale and that civilian structures too should participate in them to a greater extent than up to now.

The Presidency noted that in the next period, too, exceptional attention will paid to all types of exercises. All the more so since in this way, among other things, brotherhood, unity, and fellowship between members of the Yugoslav People's Army and our nations and nationalities are developed and deepened and the ties and closeness between citizens, the young people, and soldiers is consolidated.

The Kosovo Presidency also assessed the present development level of territorial defense in the province and approved the directions of its further development.

VOJVODINA DEFENSE BODY URGES BETTER PREPARATIONS

LD292049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Novi Sad, 29 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina presided over by Danilo Kekic, today discussed the achieved level in the territorial defense of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. It was assessed that important results have been achieved in the organization and preparation of territorial defense. It was stated that in the forthcoming medium-term period of development, emphasis must be placed on the development of territorial defense as the widest form of activity of the working people and citizens for armed all-people's resistance.

The Council also expressed support for the proposed directions of development of territorial defense in the period 1986-90 as the basic orientation which must be further elaborated and tested. Support was also expressed for the report on the state of defense preparations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina during the period January 1982-October 1983.

It was assessed that defense preparations have been considerably promoted, especially regarding the wider inclusion of the working people and citizens in various defense activities and active engagement of all factors of our sociopolitical system in the implementation of the defense preparations. However, the Council is of the opinion that the quality of defense preparations is not uniform and that in this respect considerable differences exist in the municipalities, organizations of associated labor, and local communities. Greater engagement by all competent organs is necessary to overcome this situation, especially as regards the promotion of defense preparations in the economy and social services.

VOJVODINA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES SECURITY ISSUES

LD021841 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Novi Sad, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium at their joint session today, which was also attended by members of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of Vojvodina, discussed the ideopolitical and security situation in the Province.

It was assessed that the broad socialist self-managing orientation of the working people and citizens, their readiness to consolidate brotherhood and unity, equality, and socialist fellowship of nations and nationalities on the foundations of the Constitution, and the efforts which they are making to overcome the economic difficulties are contributing to the stable political situation in the province. At the same time, phenomena of irresponsible behavior toward the tasks of socioeconomic stabilization and of growing pressure by bourgeois-liberalist, dogmatic and etatist concepts as well as manifestations by opposition forces which are aggressive and just within the law were pointed out. As opposed to this, the efficiency of the League of Communists and of other social subjects in the struggle to consistently implement the political system of socialist self-management is insufficient. Opportunism, which paralyzes activity in developing self-management and the mobilization of all progressive forces in opposing attempts at casting doubt on and disputing the policy of the LCY and of socialist self-management is deeply rooted.

All this, the statement stresses, demands that all issues be put on the agenda without delay. The training of subjective factors for committed and responsible activity in the present situation depends on this. In the assessment of the Vojvodina Presidency and of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, this implies in particular creative working out and implementation of the adopted attitudes and tasks and a decisive opening up of the process of ideopolitical differentation.

MONTENEGRIN LC PLENUM VIEWS UNEMPLOYMENT, CAUSES

AU231523 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Feb 84 p 3

[S. Vukasinovic report]

[Excerpt] Titograd, 15 Feb -- If one bears in mind the data that about 33,000 people are waiting for a job in Montenegro at the moment, which is 1/5 of the total number of employed, and that 83 percent of them are less than 30 years old, then it is completely clear why this has become an extraordinary problem in this underdeveloped republic and therefore it is normal that this question was dealt with by the republican LC Central Committee.

Since the problem is difficult and it is hardly possible to solve it more rapidly, the following opinion expressed by Dragisa Jakovljevic in the introductory report was rightfully accepted:

"We have to be clear: One should not create illusions, impressions, or a view that all unemployed will get jobs immediately, because that is neither realistic nor possible, but one also should not create the state of having no way out, no prospects, and no hope for the people who are seeking jobs. Therefore, we have to be extremely realistic, open, and clear in our orientations, assessments, and stands, but also resolute and organized in implementing them in practice and in real social relations."

What does this really mean? It primarily means an obligation of the LCY to energetically and uncompromisingly struggle against the attitude that the societal, economic, and social security of workers can be ensured merely by forming a work relationship, that is, getting employed and being at the work place, rather than by working and achieving work results. The following data sufficiently show that many people in Montenegro behave like that: Labor productivity in the Montenegrin economy is lower than the Yugoslav average by 25 percent, labor efficiency even by 41 percent. Only 45 percent of workers work the second and third shifts and the utilization of industrial capacities is 12 percent lower than in the whole country. Therein lies the real chance for the unemployed. However, it is obvious that neither those who are responsible nor those who are not responsible are much worried about this because such data have been dealt with for years and the situation is not changing.

PAVLIHA CHIEF EDITOR, EDITOR SACKED 2 MARCH

LD022043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Ljubljana, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- The management committee of the Slovenia Association of Journalists today relieved Milos Mikeln of his duty as the chief editor of the satirical magazine PAVLIHA. Mikeln had already revoked his working relationship because, in his view, he did not have the conditions for implementing the magazine's editorial concept with the support of the publishing council and founder of PAVLIHA. At the proposal of the workers council and the publishing council of PAVLIHA, the management committee appointed Sveto Varsek, hitherto assistant director, as the acting director and chief editor.

The management committee of the Slovenia Association of Journalists also relieved Bogdan Novak of his duty as responsible editor of PAVLIHA and thus completed the procedure which it started 4 months ago when the differences in the implementation of the magazine's editorial concept brought about an impossible situation in the collective. At that time, these differences were discussed by the aktivs of the Slovenia Association of Journalists, the Press Council of the Presidium of the Slovene republican conference, and the publishing council, while the court of honor of the Slovenia Association of Journalists assessed some disputed contributions published in PAVLIHA last year.

The latest conflicts caused by the last issue of the magazine were also discussed yesterday by the executive committee of the Slovenia Association of Journalists. In the opinion of the members of the executive committee, the latest issue of the magazine represents an abuse of its resources and position and is used for the purpose of settling personal accounts. It also contravenes the adopted editorial concept. The founder of PAVLIHA does not see any guarantees that the present responsible editor, Bogdan Novak, could continue performing his duties.

The management committee of the Slovenia Association of Journalists today also decided to continue the discussion on the federal and republican law on public information and to prepare a consultative meeting on the role of satire in self-managing journalism, on the recreation press in Slovenia and on permanent professional and ideological training of journalists.

The management committee also appointed a jury to award Tomsic's prizes, which are the highest journalist awards in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.